

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.  
VOLUME XXI.....NO. 204

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway.—HARRIS—MO  
VING TALES.

BOFFY THEATRE. Bowery.—RETRIBUTION.—Two  
BROOKLYN.—LION BROTHERS.

NIBLO'S, Broadway.—HARVEST—SPOILED CHILD.

BURTON'S, Chambers Street.—THE TEMPEST.—Mou  
TAIN MANIA.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chambers Street.—MAGNET  
—WILSON'S SHIP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway.—LONDON ASSA  
SANGS—MR. AND MRS. WATTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—JANE SHOOTING MURDER  
BURNING.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AMERICAN TRAVELING CO.—On  
ONION BURNING. Evening—LION FIVE SHOOTING  
—MAD AND THE MAGIC.

WOOD'S WHITE AND THEATRO ENTERTEIN  
MENTS.—Mechanic's Hall, 47 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 33 Broadway.—BUCK  
LEY'S THEATRO ENTERTEIN.

WOOD'S THEATRO ENTERTEIN.—Mechanic's Hall, 47  
Broadway.

PERMAN'S SUBMERSE OPERA TROUPE.—EVEN  
ING PERFORMANCE.

CARLETON GARDEN.—ENTERTAINMENT.

New York, Thursday, October 24, 1854.

The News.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship Washington at  
this port, and the Niagara at Halifax, we have new  
to the 14th inst. from Liverpool. We give elsewhere  
copious details of the intelligence from the Crimea,  
the point to which all eyes are now directed, and in  
an editorial article we have given our views of the  
aspect of affairs, to which the attention of the  
reader is invited. The Western Powers have ad  
dressed a note very energetic in its tone to the  
Prussian government, demanding a less equivocal  
attitude in the pending struggle, and it is believed  
that Prussia will soon assume a position identical  
with that of Austria. The contemplated conven  
tion of American ambassadors is alluded to by the  
London press. The object of the meeting is said  
to be to consult and report to the government on  
the state of affairs in Europe, with a view to the  
protection of our interests in any new arrangements  
growing out of the existing state of things. Mr.  
Buchanan left London on the 11th inst. for Paris,  
where he had met Mr. Mason and Mr. Soule. The  
Tartar has been traced to the Paris Bourse, and  
Napoleon has threatened severe punishment  
to its authors, for whose detection an in  
vestigation has been ordered. The remains of Mar  
shal St. Arnaud were to be interred at the Invalides  
with great pomp. The disease of which he died  
was disease of the heart. In commercial affairs the  
effect produced by the recent failures has somewhat  
subsided. The demand for cotton was moderate,  
without change in prices, while breadstuffs were  
firm and provisions without material alteration.  
American securities were firm and advancing. We  
are under great obligations to Capt. Lines and his  
assistants for favors extended to our news agents  
of Sandy Hook Tuesday night. The Washington was  
boarded by the news yacht of the associated press  
at about 10 1/2 o'clock, and her news was promptly  
transmitted to us over the Sandy Hook magnetic  
telegraph line, which, by the way, has of late been  
of signal service to the press and the commercial  
public in having furnished us with European news  
on several occasions—so that we have been enabled  
to lay it before our readers on publication earlier  
than we could otherwise have done. The obliging  
and attentive manager of the line (Mr. Lewis) con  
serves, and we trust receives, the warm support of  
the merchants, insurance companies, &c., of this  
city.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

At the opening of the Legislature of New Brun  
swick, on the 20th inst., the Governor of the pro  
vince strongly recommended immediate action on  
the reciprocity treaty, and expressed his readiness  
to co-operate in removing existing impediments to  
its full operation. It appears, however, that the  
politicians down there have some trifling dis  
putes of their own to settle, which will probably some  
delay action on the treaty, although there is no  
doubt that it meets with decided favor.

THE LIBEL SUIT.

The libel case of Thomas J. Barr against Henry  
Erben, which has created so much interest among  
politicians during the past week, resulted in the  
jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, after de  
liberating nine and a half hours on the subject. The  
jury, it is said, stood nine for plaintiff and three  
for defendant.

FROST AT THE SOUTH.

The Charleston papers are rejoicing over the ap  
pearance of the white frost. One of them exults  
states that on the 20th instant the weather was so  
cool as to induce the belief that in a day or two the  
announcement would be made of the entire of Jack  
Frost and the exit of Yellow Jack.

DEATHS AT SEA BY CHOLERA.

The ship Edgar P. Stringer, arrived yesterday  
from Havre, reports having twenty-three deaths on  
the passage from cholera. The South Carolina, also  
arrived here from Rotterdam, had fifty deaths on  
the voyage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fire took place last night in the storage store of  
Mr. Merle, No. 291 Water street. It was discovered  
in the fourth story of the rear building, amongst  
some feathers. An account of the fire will be  
found elsewhere.

The expense of quelling the insane riot at Boston,  
on the occasion of the rendition of the fugitive  
Burns, amounted to twenty-seven thousand dollars.  
The bill secularizing the clergy reserves passed to  
a second reading yesterday in the Canadian par  
liament, by a vote of ninety-three to fifteen.

At Kene, N. H., on Tuesday night, shocks of  
earthquake shook the buildings, but no damage was  
experienced.

The publication of the report of the trial of Ni  
cholas Bechan, for the murder of the Wickhams, is  
continued in to-day's paper.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Flour was again firmer yesterday, and closed at  
an advance of from 1/2c. to 1 1/2c. per barrel. A car  
go of duty paid Canada wheat sold at \$2 15. Indian  
corn sold at 70c. a c. Pork sold freely at \$12 37  
for mess, and \$11 31 for prime. Cotton was quiet,  
as dealers were disposed to wait the receipt of the  
Niagara's news. Sales of pepper were made at  
10 1/2c. a lb., which was an advance over previous  
prices.

There was considerable activity at several of the  
large auction rooms yesterday, and for lines of staple  
and seasonable goods full prices were obtained.

Messrs. Van Wyck, Kolbe & Townsend held a  
large sale of ribbons, silks, ladies' trimmings, &c.,  
which went off very well, and many lots of the  
ribbons were duplicated. The catalogue comprised  
1,209 lots.

Messrs. S. H. & C. W. Foster held a special and  
peremptory sale of shawls. The catalogue em  
braced about 6,000 long and square Vienna and  
Paris brocade shawls, of the importation of Messrs.  
Henneguez & Co. The whole were sold. The  
prices for long shawls were at about the rates ob  
tained at previous sales, while the square shawls  
were heavy.

Messrs. Wilmersding & Mount held a catalogue  
sale of stuff goods, which embraced 625 lots. The  
sale embraced a line of seasonable hosiery and  
woolen under garments, which were sold at about  
ten per cent advance on previous sales. A moderate  
line of silks also sold well. The stuff goods,  
with a large line of shawls, did not vary materially  
from earlier sales of the season. Some few lots of  
each, however, were passed.

Mr. Robert Haydock offered a catalogue of 200  
crates of earthwares, all of which, with the excep  
tion of a few lots, were sold, and at about the av  
erage prices of the season.

## The War in the Crimea—Prospects of the Campaign.

The intelligence received from the seat of  
war by the simultaneous arrival of the Wash  
ington and the Niagara, although one week  
later in date than our previous advices, alters  
in no material respect the position of the belli  
gerents. The occupation of Balaklava is offi  
cially confirmed, and the investiture of Sebast  
opol by the allies is also placed beyond doubt.  
The bombardment of the town and fortress is  
stated to have commenced on the 5th, but up  
to the date of the latest despatches, after an  
interval of two days energetic operations, no  
impression seems to have been made on the  
Russian defenses. Owing to some difficulties  
that had not been foreseen the original plan of  
attack has been altered, and instead of its being  
directed from the north and south, as at first  
contemplated, the besiegers have invested the  
town on its southern and eastern sides. The  
motive of this alteration is perhaps to be found  
in the fact that Prince Menschikoff still keeps  
the field to the north of Sebastopol, in expecta  
tion of the arrival of the promised reinforce  
ments from Anapa, and of the large force which  
is on its way from Odessa under Generals Lu  
ders and Osten-Secken, and which, by private  
advices received by some of the Greek houses,  
is stated to have already entered the Crimea.

The fate of Sebastopol, and indeed of the  
campaign itself, as far as the present season is  
concerned, may therefore be considered in a  
great degree to rest upon the timely arrival of  
these forces. From present appearances the  
capture of the Russian stronghold does not  
seem likely to prove a work of as easy accom  
plishment as the previous successes of the al  
lies had led people to expect. The preparations  
made for the defense of the harbor indicate that  
a desperate and protracted resistance is con  
templated by the garrison. Vice Admiral  
Dundas reports to his government that the Rus  
sians had sunk eight line-of-battle ships across  
the entrance to the harbor. Eight sail of the  
line have been moored east and west inside the  
booms, and three of the ships have been beached  
over so as to give their guns sufficient eleva  
tion to sweep the land to the northward. When,  
in addition to these facts, we take into account  
that twenty thousand of the troops that took  
the field under Prince Menschikoff had been  
detached to reinforce the garrison previous to  
the arrival of the allies, there are strong  
grounds for believing that the place may hold  
out until the forces from Odessa and Anapa  
have had time to join the Russian commander  
in-chief. Everything, therefore, hinges upon  
this possibility, over which, it is true, some  
doubts are thrown by the ignorance which  
seems to prevail as to the movements  
of the auxiliary forces. If the statement at  
tributed to Omer Pacha, that the Russian rein  
forcements from Bessarabia could not reach  
Perekop before the 15th of October, be correct,  
they may arrive too late to prevent the sur  
render of the fortress. We can hardly believe,  
however, that in presence of the dangers that  
menaced this, the most important of his for  
tresses, the Czar could have made such a mis  
take in his calculations as to have allowed such  
a long interval to elapse without giving orders  
to put these troops in movement for the Crimea.

The magnitude of the expedition fitted out by  
the allies, and its point of operations, were  
known to him sufficiently long to provide  
against the results of Prince Menschikoff's de  
feat in the field—a contingency which he must  
have had some reason to apprehend. The pre  
sumption is, therefore, in favor of the statement  
that the expected reinforcements are already in  
the Crimea, and that they will soon be able to  
effect a junction with the force under Prince  
Menschikoff's command.

Admitting, however, the hypothesis that Se  
bastopol is taken, and the Russian fleet anni  
hilated, will it bring us any nearer to the  
solution of the difficulties that have given rise  
to this murderous war? We apprehend not.  
There is only one state of things under which  
the allies can hope to hold possession of the  
Crimea during the ensuing winter, and that is  
in the event of the native population being  
favorably disposed towards them. It is true  
that the Western journals have been indis  
criminatingly circulating reports confirmatory  
of this assumption; but we daily see how little  
reliance is to be placed in their statements.  
From the descriptions given of the country, all bear  
ing testimony to its prosperous and comfortable  
condition, the inhabitants of the Crimea do not  
seem to have such reason to complain of Rus  
sian rule. Notwithstanding the assertions that  
are made to the contrary, they may have sense  
enough to question whether they would better  
themselves by a change of masters. Their con  
tinent with their formidable visitors may be  
and, very probably is, merely the hypocrisy of  
fear and the discouragement arising from the  
consciousness of weakness. Let the Czar throw  
sufficient forces into the Crimea to hold the  
allied armies in check, and we may see this al  
leged sympathy for these invaders converted  
into active hostility.

Should this prove to be the case, any long  
tenure of the Crimean peninsula would become  
impossible to the allies. With the compara  
tively small army which they at present pos  
sess in that country, and the obstacles which  
at the navigation of the Black Sea would present  
to their receiving reinforcements during the  
winter, they would soon be overwhelmed by the  
forces which the Russians would pour into the  
Crimea. Under these circumstances the only  
alternative left for them, after the destruction  
of the town and fortress of Sebastopol, would be  
to evacuate the territory which they had so  
dearly conquered, and withdraw their fleets  
from the Euxine until the return of the spring.  
This would leave the Czar leisure to prosecute  
a winter campaign on the Turkish territories,  
and to alarm Austria by a demonstration on her  
Gallician frontiers—objects which he is stated  
to have in immediate contemplation, and which  
assume an air of probability from the extensive  
movements of troops which are taking place in  
both directions.

REPEAL OF THE DUTIES ON COAL.—A petition  
to Congress praying for the abolition of the  
duties on coal is now going the rounds of Mas  
sachusetts. So oppressive has the present  
price of the domestic article become in that  
region, that the people are unwilling to await  
the operation of the reciprocity treaty, and de  
mand the total repeal of all drawbacks on the  
importation of foreign coal. There cannot be  
a question of the justice of their demand in  
point of principle. Coal has no claim what  
ever to be protected by duties: it is rapidly  
enriching every one concerned in its produc  
tion, and pouring wealth into the lap of those  
who are even incidentally concerned in the  
trade. The Reading Railroad is said to be  
doing an enormous business, and earning large  
profits simply from its coal freights; and the  
richest men in the country to-day are those

who hold or farm coal lands. What claim have  
these people to swell their already enormous  
gains by taxing us thirty per cent in the shape  
of a duty?

It has been a question with some whether  
were the duty removed, the colliers of New  
castle could afford to send coal to this country  
as cheaply as we can make it here. That ques  
tion, to our thinking, concerns the people of  
Newcastle, not the people of the United States.  
If the former cannot make money by exporting  
coal hither, they will not do so; and no harm  
will be done. If they can, we shall not pay  
\$7 50 a ton for the article; and our colliers—  
whose ingenious combinations to sustain prices  
have endeared them to all classes—will be  
forced to content themselves with something  
less than fifty thousand a year a-piece. It is  
our opinion that if the truth were known, it  
would appear that out of the seven dollars and  
a half we are now paying for anthracite coal,  
from three to four dollars go to the pockets  
of the miners and railroads as net profit; and  
we are perfectly convinced that were the door  
opened to competition, the price would fall to  
that amount without depriving either miners or  
carriers of their just reward.

We should, one and all, follow the example  
of the people of Boston, and petition Congress  
on the subject. To wait for the operation of  
the reciprocity treaty is to waste time; any  
obstinacy or blunder on the part of the colonial  
legislature may delay it for a year. We can  
not submit to the present price of coal a twelve  
month longer.

The following few lines will answer the pur  
pose, and should be held ready for signature at  
every public place:—

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives  
of the United States:

The undersigned, people of the United States, and re  
sidents of the city of New York, respectfully petition  
your honorable bodies to repeal all duties now existing  
by law upon the introduction of foreign coals.

Recent action of the most prominent coal operators in  
this country has demonstrated the impropriety of further  
protection of an interest abundantly able to take care of  
itself, and your petitioners represent that an immediate  
repeal of the existing drawbacks upon foreign coals is  
the only remedy for the suffering of every class of the  
community not directly interested in speculative com  
binations to raise the price of coal.

October 18, 1854.

Our State Politics—Tickets and Parties in  
the Field.

Nominated at various times and places since  
August last, and by various parties and fac  
tions, the following State tickets have been  
placed before the people of this Commonwealth  
for their suffrages in November:—

STATE TICKETS.

Hard Shell Dem.  
Governor... Greene C. Bronson.  
Lieut. Gov... William H. Wood.  
Canal Com... Clark Burnham.  
State Pr. Ins. Abraham Varnum.

Soft Shell Dem.  
Governor... Myron H. Clark.  
Lieut. Gov... Henry J. Raymond.  
Canal Com... John C. Harrington.  
State Pr. Ins. James P. Sanders.

Free Democratic.  
Governor... Myron H. Clark.  
Lieut. Gov... Henry J. Raymond.  
Canal Com... John C. Harrington.  
State Pr. Ins. James P. Sanders.

Know Nothing.  
Governor... Gustavus A. Serrago.  
Lieut. Gov... Gustavus A. Serrago.  
Canal Com... Gustavus A. Serrago.  
State Pr. Ins. James P. Sanders.

Here are ten of them; but it will be observed  
that the Seward whig ticket is also the ticket  
of the temperance party, and of the Saratoga  
coalition, and that the whig candidate for  
Governor is also the nominee of the free democ  
racy or free soilers proper, the Saratoga-Au  
burn seceders, and the Carson League. To pre  
sent the matter in a tabular form, Myron H.  
Clark is supported by the following heteroge  
neous but formidable coalition of odds and  
ends:—

THE CLARK COALITION.

1. The Seward free soil and sectional whigs.  
2. The Saratoga and slavery fusionists of all parties.  
3. The free soilers proper, of the Van Buren and Bu  
falo school.  
4. The State temperance or Maine law alliance.  
5. The ultra Maine law party of the Carson League.  
6. The women's rights women.

To oppose this tremendous conglomerate or  
organization, Judge Bronson stands forward with  
one-half the democratic party, and Governor  
Seymour with the other half, while the Know  
Nothings have flung out upon the northwest  
wind the banner of Ullman and Serrago.

It will further be observed, by looking over  
the above schedule of ten State tickets, that  
they are practically reduced to four—the Bron  
son ticket, the Seymour ticket, the Clark  
ticket, and the Ullman ticket.

All the rest are leather and prunella.

The Seward organs are struggling to drown  
all minor issues in a tremendous howl  
against the Nebraska bill and in favor of the  
prohibitory liquor bill. But the "hue and  
cry" appears to be very generally disregarded  
by that class of conservative whigs known  
as the silver grays. True, these silver grays  
are opposed to the Nebraska bill, and have  
steadily denounced it, in season and out of  
season, as a great outrage upon the North.  
But there they desired to stop; and to give  
them their due, they have resisted the ef  
forts of the Seward majority and the Seward  
candidate to rope them into the common cause  
of abolitionism with a degree of pluck and  
courage which was hardly to have been ex  
pected.

Now what are the silver grays to do?  
Who are they to fall back upon? They are  
opposed to the Nebraska bill, and they cannot,  
therefore, very conveniently support either  
Bronson or Seymour, each of whom inclines  
more or less to the fundamental doctrine of  
"squatter sovereignty," as established in the  
repeal of the Missouri compromise. But when  
the alternative is between either of those can  
didates, and a treasonable coalition having for  
its main object an abolitionist crusade against  
the South, in the face of all the hazards of  
secession, disunion and civil war, we should  
think the only question would be how, and from  
what point, can they strike this  
seditious coalition most effectively?

We submit this proposition to the judgment  
of the silver grays themselves. They have no  
other course left them now than the most de  
basely humiliating to the Seward coalition, or  
active, united and manly resistance to its  
designs. National whigs, which course will  
you pursue? If active, open, decided opposi  
tion to Seward and his co-agitators, there is no  
time to be lost. The election takes place on  
the 7th of November—in less than two weeks,  
from this time—and the domestic peace of the  
Union depends on its results. Think of this  
and be active. Time is short.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Baker  
continued their engagement, and have deluged  
audiences by their artistic acting in pieces not quite  
so heavy, and not so severely classic as "Ion." Mr.  
Baker's acting is deliciously quaint, and we have  
rarely seen anything superior to her performance of  
Pauline in the "Pet of the Petticoats." It was a perfect  
picture, and though highly colored, it never overstepped  
the measure of nature. Mr. and Mrs. Baker will appear  
every evening during this week.

## The Oyster Epidemic.

We are again called upon to record the sudden death  
of three more of our prominent and most esteemed citi  
zens by cholera, superinduced by eating oysters.

On Monday last the obituary of Edwin Williams appeared in  
our columns, and yesterday the obituary of Robert  
Smith, both carried off by the eating of unwholesome  
oysters. Such sorrowful results from the use of this  
kind of food should induce all to abstain from its use  
until chemical investigation reveals the poison that is in  
it carrying death into so many families.

DEATH OF JAMES FOSTER, JR.

Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock James Foster, Jr.,  
sometimes known as Count Foster, breathed his last at  
his residence, No. 40 Bond street. He died some oysters  
at the Club House on Sunday last, and very soon after he  
was seized with the cholera, from which he died at the  
house above stated. This sudden demise has taken the  
friends of the deceased by surprise, inasmuch  
as Mr. Foster was a man apparently in the  
enjoyment of robust health, and in the view  
of his life. The deceased has for a long time  
stood among the first in our mercantile circles, and  
for many years been ranked among our wealthiest men.  
He was enterprising and persevering, and any undertak  
ing with which he was connected, through his foresight  
and energy, generally succeeded. On Change he was  
guided by a host of friends, and at home, within the  
limits of the domestic circle, he was surrounded by a  
large company, endeared to him not only by the ties  
of consanguinity, but by the frankness of his manner and  
the kindly promptness of his nature. Mr. Foster has  
been many years engaged in the shipping business, was  
for many years engaged in the Serrano American trade,  
and at one time, if not at the day of his death, the as  
sociate proprietor with E. K. Collins of a line of packet  
ships between New York and New Orleans, and other  
Southern ports. He was also the main proprietor of the  
Dramatic line of packet ships between this city and  
Liverpool, in which line were enumerated such ships as  
the Garrick, Roscius and others—a favorite line with  
the public before the regular steamships of the present day  
monopolized the travel upon the ocean. Besides the  
above, Mr. Foster was a great patron of the Opera, and a  
prominent leader in what is termed fashionable life. It  
was from the position he occupied here that was born the  
title of "Count," which by general consent has been  
conferred upon him by all classes of citizens for many  
years past. Mr. Foster was born in one of the Eastern  
States, we believe in Massachusetts, but came to this  
city at a very early age, where he at once commenced  
his career as a merchant, and which place has ever since  
been the theatre of his actions. He died between the  
ages of fifty and sixty, and leaves, we believe, one child,  
an accomplished daughter, to mourn his loss.

DEATH OF MORRIS M. DAVIDSON.

In addition to the above we have to announce the sud  
den death of Morris M. Davidson, by the same disease,  
and brought on as in the case of Mr. Foster. He was in  
vigorous health last week, and up to Sunday night we  
understand, but now lies cold in death from the use  
of the food at the present time fatal to so many. Morris  
M. Davidson was a member of the bar in this city, and  
although never having occupied any public or prominent  
position in his profession, he was always regarded as a  
man of integrity and fair abilities. The deceased was  
about fifty years of age at the time of his death, which  
occurred on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his resi  
dence in this city. His funeral will take place to-day.

DEATH OF JOHN H. CORNELL.

We have also to record the sudden death of John H. Cornell,  
by the same disease, and brought on as in the case of  
the above. Like the other cases, this is a sad  
bereavement, as Mr. Cornell was attending to his  
business as late as Tuesday, and on Tuesday night the  
poisonous food which has so often signalled him to  
the grave. Mr. Cornell was well known in the com  
mercial circles of this city, and for a number of years  
past has been the cashier of the Mechanics' Banking  
Association. Mr. Cornell was esteemed by a very large  
circle of friends, he being a man by nature made to win  
the regard of all with whom he was brought in contact.  
He died yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, at his resi  
dence, No. 101 West Fourteenth street, after an illness  
of less than twenty-four hours duration. He was in the  
fifty-sixth year of his age. The funeral will take place  
to-day.

In connection with the above we may aptly publish  
the following paragraph from a Southern paper, which  
throws some light upon this mysterious and fatal qual  
ity in the oyster at the present time:—

A Baltimore correspondent of the National Intelli  
gencer writes that it is a singular fact, and one important  
to be generally known, that the oysters of these  
waters have for some time been afflicted with a de  
leterious disease. Persons have been taken violently  
ill after eating them (raw, especially), with cramps,  
colic, and other symptoms, and some have died. An  
old and experienced fisherman states that, in his judg  
ment, oysters and crabs this season are impure, un  
healthy, possessed of some poisonous substance, and  
unsafe to be eaten.

In addition to the above obituaries we have heard of  
three or four other deaths from cholera produced by oys  
ters, and all within the past two or three days. This  
is becoming a dangerous epidemic.

THE ENGLISH COMRADES.—(Maritans) has been highly suc  
cessful. It filled the Broadway again last night. It is  
to be performed to night and to-morrow night. On Sa  
turday "The Crown Diamonds" is to be produced, for  
the benefit of Miss Louisa Pym.

Marine Affairs.

THE BRITISH STEAMER JURA, reported by telegraph as  
being dead at Boston from Liverpool, it is stated has been  
withdrawn for several weeks, so did not leave on  
the 11th inst., the advertised day of her intended de  
parture.

THE STEAMER PALMETTO, bound to this port from  
Charleston, about the safety of which some fears were  
expressed, put into Norfolk 24 for a supply of coal.

QUICK TRIP.—Schooner Marine, hence for Wilmington,  
Ct., arrived out in 55 hours from dock to dock, said to  
be the shortest passage on record.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DEPARTURE OF THE EUROPA.

Boston, Oct. 25, 1854.

The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Shannan,  
sailed at noon to-day, with 86 passengers for Liverpool  
and 15 for Halifax. Amongst the former was Mr. E. Stan  
ley Rogers, of Boston, bearer of despatches to Lon  
don. Also the Bishop of Montreal, and M. Izard, the  
French Consul at Boston, and family. She takes out  
\$225,000 in specie.

SAILING OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1854.

The steamship Black Warrior will leave here for New  
York to-morrow via Havana.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MATAPONI.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1854.

The schooner Mataponi, on her way to this port for  
Boston, struck on the ice breaker on Monday night, at  
the Breakwater, and in a short time filled and sunk. The  
captain and wife and four men were rescued by the pilot  
boat Leonidas, and landed at Lewis.

Our Bermuda Correspondence.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 9, 1854.

Arrival of Governor Murray.

His Excellency, Lieut. Col. Freeman Murray, Governor  
and Commander in Chief in and over these islands, ar  
rived here on Tuesday last, the 3d inst., in the steamer  
Curlew, from Halifax, accompanied by Mr. Murray.

On his landing at the Market square, St. George's, he  
was received by a guard of honor of one hundred men  
from the 60th regiment, and a salute was fired by the  
royal artillery, stationed on Barrack Hill. His Excel  
lency the same day attended at the Council Chamber  
in Hamilton, when the office of the Governor was adminis  
tered to him.

The drought, which has visited Bermuda during the  
past summer, was succeeded on Friday night last by a  
very heavy fall of rain.

His Majesty's steamer Despatch, Com. De Hervey,  
arrived here on Tuesday last for St. Thomas, her pas  
senger crewing ground. Her Majesty's surveying vessel  
Scorpion, is still at Ireland Island—the only vessel of  
war here at present. Admiral Fanshawe is expected here  
from Halifax in the Rosebank.

FORGIVENESS IN VERMONT.—The Woodstock Age  
says that some daring operations in the forestry line  
were within a few days past being discovered in that  
vicinity. It seems that Mr. J. A. Little, of Bethel, has  
by the use of other names, drawn to the amount of \$10,000  
from several of the State banks. He is now in custody  
of the Vermont authorities, and has been taken to  
Warren, N. H., a lumber merchant at Chazyville, and  
it is understood that he has been carrying on his  
fraudulent practices for some time. He was taken into  
custody after making an assignment of his property  
to his father.

THE REV. ANTOINETTE L. BROWNE NOT MARRIED.

The papers have been making much of the fact that  
several days over the alleged commission of matrimony  
by this study advocate of woman's rights. We did not  
think it worth our while to do so, as the story, it  
seems to us, is not true. It is not true, indeed, as the  
city yesterday, and had just heard the startling in  
formation. Every woman is entitled to a husband; and  
we are glad to hear that the Rev. Antoinette L. Browne  
most essential item in the catalogue of woman's rights.  
—Reverberator, Oct. 24.

## INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

There being two democratic nominees for Congress in  
this district, manifest duty to the party requires that  
one of us should withdraw. As this course is in full  
conformance with my personal wishes, I hasten to be  
the first to avail myself of the privilege. I take this  
occasion to express my obligations for the confidence  
heretofore reposed in me, as well by my first election  
as by my re-nomination. I have done my best to show  
that it was not without cause that I was chosen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I see by an advertisement in your columns, it is stated  
that in the Fifteenth Council district of the Seventh  
ward, William H. Wood, and John T. Baker, are the  
hard shells. Please correct the same, as I alone re  
spond to the regular nomination of both conventions, and  
Mr. O. Ches. If running, must be on some other or in  
dependent ticket. Yours respectfully,  
JOHN G. KELLY.

THE CANDIDATES OF THE PRACTICAL DEMOCRATS  
NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I fear Mr. Kelly's announcement in your paper of this  
date is misinformed for the first time that I have been  
nominated by the practical democrats for the office of  
Surrogate. As it was through the columns of your pa  
per that I was informed of my nomination, I through the  
same channel (by your favor) respectfully decline the  
nomination. I most cheerfully endorse the platform of  
the practicals, but I have a puff for a candidate  
already in the field.—(E. H. Herald).

Thanking the practicals for this mark of their esteem,  
I remain yours truly,  
BENJ. PRICK.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF PRACTICAL DEMOCRATS  
NEW YORK, Oct